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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Carlos Enrique **García González** (El Salvador)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2004, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 6th to 9th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 29th, 37th, 44th and 45th meetings, on 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, and 28 October and on 4, 16 and 17 November 2004. At its 6th to 9th meetings, on 8, 11 and 12 October, the Committee held a general discussion on item 96 jointly with item 97. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/59/SR.6-9, 13, 14, 18, 29, 37, 44 and 45).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/59/123-E/2004/90);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/59/175);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism (A/59/187);

[1] A/59/3; for the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/59/3/Rev.1).

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(e) Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin (A/59/203 and Add.1);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (A/59/204);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/59/205);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High-level Political Conference for the Purpose of Signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Merida, Mexico, from 9 to 11 December 2003 (A/59/77);

(i) Letter dated 22 September 2004 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica addressed to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General on the proposed establishment of a post of United Nations High Commissioner on Terrorism (A/59/383-S/2004/758).

4. At the 6th meeting, on 8 October, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/59/SR.6).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee engaged in a question-and-answer session with the Executive Director in which the representatives of Senegal, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Yemen, China, the Sudan, Sri Lanka, Cuba, India, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Azerbaijan and Austria took part (see A/C.3/59/SR.6).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.3

6. By its resolution 2004/17 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/59/L.3.

7. At the 13th meeting, on 14 October, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.3/59/SR.13).

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.3 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.4

9. By its resolution 2004/18 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to least developed countries to ensure their participation in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the sessions of

conferences of States parties". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/59/L.4.

10. At its 13th meeting, on 14 October, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications (see A/C.3/59/SR.13).

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.4 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.5

12. By its resolution 2004/19 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/59/L.5.

13. At the 13th meeting, on 14 October, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.3/59/SR.13).

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.5 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.6

15. By its resolution 2004/20 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/59/L.6.

16. At the 13th meeting, on 14 October, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.3/59/SR.13).

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.6 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.7

18. By its resolution 2004/21 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Action against corruption: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/59/L.7.

19. At the 13th meeting, on 14 October, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.3/59/SR.13).

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.7 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution V).

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.8

21. By its resolution 2004/22 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/59/L.8.

22. At the 13th meeting, on 14 October, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.3/59/SR.13).

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.8 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution VI).

G. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.9

24. By its resolution 2004/23 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/59/L.9.

25. At the 13th meeting, on 14 October, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.3/59/SR.13).

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.9 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution VII).

H. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.20

27. At the 18th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution entitled "International law enforcement assistance network for combating the criminal misuse of information technologies" (A/C.3/59/L.20), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 58/199 of 23 December 2003 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures, 57/239 of 20 December 2002 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and 55/63 of 4 December 2000 and 56/121 of 19 December 2001 on establishing the legal basis for combating the criminal misuse of information technologies,

"*Noting* the work of the delegates to the World Summit on the Information Society, specifically the attention paid in both the Declaration of

Principles and the Plan of Action to fostering the goal of building confidence and security in the use of information technologies,

"*Welcoming* the efforts of such regional bodies as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Council of Europe, to foster cross-border cooperation in cases of electronic crime or in other cases in which digital evidence must be collected and shared collaboratively across national borders,

"*Recalling* the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, at which Member States specifically committed themselves 'to working towards enhancing our ability to prevent, investigate and prosecute high-technology and computer-related crime',

"*Aware* that increasing interconnectivity carries risks as well as benefits, including the proliferation of criminal misuse of information technologies and computer or network-based crimes,

"*Recognizing* the global nature of the problems created by malicious computer code, including worms and viruses, such as the risks to critical information infrastructures from increasingly frequent and rapidly spreading attacks,

"*Realizing* that efforts to respond to and remediate the effects of misuse and crime, including worms and viruses, must include cooperation at the local, national, regional and international levels,

"*Noting* that inherently fragile and transitory evidence of crimes is stored in digital media every day and that today's law enforcement officers must act instantly to preserve and acquire such evidence through lawfully authorized processes,

"*Recognizing* the efforts of the 24/7 Cybercrime Point of Contact Network, originally created by the Group of Eight, and now comprising thirty-eight international members, at promoting rapid, efficient and reliable cooperation to preserve, acquire and transfer digital evidence to fight crime occurring in cyberspace,

"*Noting* that countries representing every region of the world now participate in the Network,

"1. *Takes note* of the value of the measures set forth in its resolution 55/63, and again invites Member States to take them into account in their efforts to combat the criminal misuse of information technologies;

"2. *Encourages* all Member States not already partners in the 24/7 Cybercrime Point of Contact Network to consider taking the necessary steps to participate in this cooperative effort."

28. At the 44th meeting, on 16 November, following a statement by the representative of the United States, the draft resolution was withdrawn (see A/C.3/59/SR.44).

I. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.21

29. At the 14th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of Ethiopia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (A/C.3/59/L.21).

30. At its 29th meeting, on 28 October, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications (see A/C.3/59/SR.29).

31. At the same meeting, Qatar joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

32. Also at the 29th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.21 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution VIII).

J. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.22 and Rev.1

33. At the 18th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Italy, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity" (A/C.3/59/L.22), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to that resolution,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 58/140 of 22 December 2003 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

"*Bearing in mind* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as well as the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, and the plans of action for its implementation,

"*Emphasizing* the role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

"*Recognizing* that action against global crime is a common and shared responsibility,

"*Convinced* of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime in all its forms and manifestations, including

activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism, and bearing in mind the role that is played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

"*Recognizing* existing efforts at the regional level that complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in combating the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and noting in this context the ongoing work of the Bali and Puebla Processes,

"*Looking forward* to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Bangkok in 2005, which will provide an important opportunity to exchange views and experiences and to identify emerging trends and issues in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

"*Recalling* the entry into force in 2003 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

"*Welcoming* the entry into force in 2004 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

"*Recalling* its resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001, by which it adopted the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

"*Welcoming* the opening for signature, at the High-level Political Conference, held at Merida, Mexico, in December 2003, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

"*Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/23 of 21 July 2004 on international cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and 2004/21 of 21 July 2004 on action against corruption: assistant to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

"*Bearing in mind also* Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/19 of 21 July 2004 on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/25 of 21 July 2004 on the rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction, 2004/32 of 21 July 2004 on implementation of technical assistance projects in Africa by the United

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and 2004/33 of 21 July 2004 on strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

"*Acknowledging* the role of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and their development, as reflected in Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/28 of 21 July 2004,

"*Recognizing* the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime between all priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/25 of 22 July 2003 on international cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice,

"*Recalling also* its relevant resolutions, in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandate, in conformity with the high priority attached to the Programme,

"*Aware* of the continued increase in requests for technical assistance forwarded to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by least developed countries, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict,

"*Appreciating* the funding provided by certain Member States in 2002 and 2003 that has permitted the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its capacity to execute an increased number of projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as the funding provided by certain Member States in the same years to the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 58/140;

"2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

"3. *Reiterates its appreciation* of the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to coordinate international cooperation efforts, in particular with regard to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into its activities;

"4. *Reaffirms* the importance of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular in strengthening international cooperation and providing technical assistance, upon request, which complements the work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism;

"5. *Reaffirms also* the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing to Member States, upon request, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism as well as in the area of reconstruction of national criminal justice systems;

"6. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the global programmes addressing the trafficking in human beings, corruption, organized crime and terrorism, formulated on the basis of close consultations with Member States and review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and calls upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the visibility of those programmes and to strengthen the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the preparation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, of an updated publication on world crime trends;

"7. *Supports* the high priority given to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, and stresses the need to enhance the operational activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist, in particular, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict;

"8. *Urges* States and relevant international organizations to develop national, regional and international strategies and other necessary measures which complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in addressing effectively the significant problems posed by the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and related activities;

"9. *Invites* all States to support the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities, including for the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including the measures outlined in the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century;

"10. *Also invites* all States to support, through voluntary contributions, the activities carried on by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies;

"11. *Encourages* relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and regional and national funding agencies, to support the technical operational activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

"12. *Urges* States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

"13. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in this direction, in accordance also with Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31 of 22 July 2003 on the functioning of the Commission;

"14. *Notes with appreciation* the outcome of the senior-level discussion during the thirteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on progress made with regard to the criminal justice aspects of terrorism and international conventions and protocols related to terrorism;

"15. *Expresses its appreciation* to non-governmental organizations and other relevant sectors of civil society for their support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

"16. *Invites* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, and other international funding agencies to increase further their interaction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to benefit from synergies and avoid duplication of effort, and to ensure that, as appropriate, activities on crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities related to the prevention of corruption, are considered in their sustainable development agenda and that the expertise of the Office in activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities related to the prevention of corruption and the promotion of the rule of law, is fully utilized;

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies;

"18. *Urges* all States and regional economic organizations that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols supplementing the Convention;

"19. *Emphasizes* the importance of the expeditious entry into force of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

"20. *Welcomes* the voluntary contributions already made, and encourages States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention or in direct support of implementation activities and initiatives;

"21. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption as soon as possible;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures and provide adequate support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so as to enable it to promote the speedy entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

"23. *Encourages* States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention or in direct support of implementation activities and initiatives;

"24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session."

34. At its 37th meeting, on 4 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/59/L.22/Rev.1) submitted by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland, Ukraine, Uruguay, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Angola, Bolivia, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Honduras, Malawi, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

35. At the same meeting, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications (see A/C.3/59/SR.37).

36. Also at the 37th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.22/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution IX).

37. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Colombia made a statement (see A/C.3/59/SR.37).

K. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

38. At its 45th meeting, on 17 November, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the following reports (see para. 40):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/59/123-E/2004/90);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism (A/59/187);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin (A/59/203 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (A/59/204);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High-level Political Conference for the Purpose of Signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Merida, Mexico, from 9 to 11 December 2003 (A/59/77).

At the same meeting, the representative of the United States made a statement (see A/C.3/59/SR.45).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

39. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,[1] should be held,

Recalling also its resolution 57/170 of 18 December 2002 on the follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 57/171 of 18 December 2002, in which it decided that the main theme of the Eleventh Congress should be "Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice",

Recalling its resolution 58/138 of 22 December 2003, in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to accord sufficient time at its thirteenth session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Eleventh Congress, to finalize in good time all the necessary organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its final recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the congresses in promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recognizing also the efforts already made by the Government of Thailand to prepare for the hosting of the Eleventh Congress in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all the preparatory activities for the Eleventh Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;[3]

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[1] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.
[2] General Assembly resolution 56/261, annex.
[3] E/CN.15/2004/11.

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the discussion guide[4] prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

3. *Acknowledges* the relevance of the regional preparatory meetings, which have examined the substantive items of the agenda and the workshop topics of the Eleventh Congress and made action-oriented recommendations[5] to serve as a basis for the draft declaration to be adopted by the Eleventh Congress;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to begin preparation of a draft declaration at intersessional meetings to be held following its thirteenth session, for submission to the Eleventh Congress at least one month prior to its commencement, taking into account the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings;

5. *Approves* the draft programme of work for the Eleventh Congress and the documentation relating thereto;

6. *Reiterates* its decision, contained in its resolution 58/138 of 22 December 2003, that the high-level segment of the Eleventh Congress shall be held during the last three days of the Congress in order to allow heads of State or Government or government ministers to focus on the main substantive agenda items of the Congress;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held during the Eleventh Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and to the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;

8. *Invites* donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation in the workshops, and encourages States, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops focus on the respective issues and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas, projects and documents related to enhancing bilateral and multilateral efforts in technical assistance activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;

9. *Reiterates* its invitation to Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Eleventh Congress about their activities aimed at putting into practice the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[2] with a view to providing guidance in the formulation of legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the national and international levels, and, to that end, requests the

[4] A/CONF.203/PM.1 and Corr.1.

[5] A/CONF.203/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.203/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.203/RPM.3/1 and Corr.1 and A/CONF.203/RPM.4/1.

Secretary-General to compile that information and to prepare a report on the subject to be submitted to the Eleventh Congress for consideration;

10. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to make available the resources necessary to ensure the participation of the least developed countries in the Eleventh Congress, in accordance with past practice;

11. *Encourages* Governments to make preparations for the Eleventh Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees, with a view to contributing to a focused and productive discussion on the topics and to participating actively in the organization and conduct of the workshops, the submission of national position papers on the various substantive items of the agenda and the encouragement of contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions;

12. *Reiterates* its invitation to Member States to be represented at the Eleventh Congress at the highest possible level, for example by heads of State or Government or government ministers and attorneys general, and to participate actively in the high-level segment;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Eleventh Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress;

14. *Encourages* the relevant specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Eleventh Congress;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, in collaboration with Member States, a wide and effective programme of public information relating to the preparations for the Eleventh Congress, to the Congress itself and to the follow-up to and implementation of its recommendations;

16. *Welcomes* the appointment, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Eleventh Congress, to perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide for presentation at the Eleventh Congress, in accordance with past practice;

18. *Calls upon* the Eleventh Congress to formulate concrete proposals for further follow-up and action, paying particular attention to practical arrangements relating to the effective implementation of the international legal instruments pertaining to transnational organized crime, terrorism and corruption and technical assistance activities relating thereto;

19. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session to give high priority to considering the conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh Congress, with a view to recommending, through

the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

Draft resolution II
Assistance to least developed countries to ensure their participation in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the sessions of conferences of States parties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and in particular paragraph 15 of the Millennium Declaration, in which the heads of State and Government undertook to address the special needs of the least developed countries,

Recalling also its resolution 58/228 of 23 December 2003, in particular paragraph 9 thereof, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures, within existing resources and with the full participation of the regional commissions and relevant United Nations bodies, to support the participation of the least developed countries in international meetings, as well as in their preparation and consultation processes,

Stressing the need for the effective and timely ratification of the United Nations conventions and protocols relating to transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism and their subsequent implementation,

Recognizing the critical significance of those instruments, which provide a legal framework for strengthening international cooperation, based on mutual commitments by the least developed countries and their development partners to undertake specific action to ensure the full implementation of the provisions of the instruments,

Welcoming the contributions already made by multilateral and bilateral donors to ensure the participation of representatives of least developed countries in the negotiation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[1] and the Protocols thereto,[2] as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[3]

Emphasizing the importance of the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders from the least developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and in the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

1. *Calls upon* Member States, international organizations and funding institutions to redouble their efforts to increase their voluntary contributions to assist the Secretary-General in covering the cost of travel and daily subsistence allowance for the participation of representatives of least developed countries in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and in the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the

[1] General Assembly resolutions 55/25, annexes I.
[2] General Assembly resolutions 55/25, annexes II and III, and 55/255, annex.
[3] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

United Nations Convention against Corruption, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to intensify efforts to ensure the increased participation of representatives of least developed countries in those meetings;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III
Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the prevention and suppression of terrorism, as well as Security Council resolutions 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001 and 1456 (2003) of 20 January 2003,

Recalling also its resolutions 56/1 of 12 September 2001, in which it strongly condemned the heinous acts of terrorism of 11 September 2001 and urgently called for international cooperation to prevent and eradicate acts of terrorism, and 57/27 of 19 November 2002, in which it also condemned those in Bali and Moscow, as well as Security Council resolutions 1450 (2002) of 13 December 2002, 1465 (2003) of 13 February 2003, 1516 (2003) of 20 November 2003 and 1530 (2004) of 11 March 2004, condemning in the strongest terms the bomb attacks in Kikambala, Kenya; Bogota; Istanbul, Turkey; and Madrid, respectively, and expressing its deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of terrorist attacks and their families,

Condemning the acts of violence perpetrated in many parts of the world against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, in particular deliberate attacks, which are in violation of international humanitarian law as well as other international law that may be applicable, such as the attack against the headquarters of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq in Baghdad on 19 August 2003,

Recalling its resolutions 58/136 and 58/140 of 22 December 2003, in which it, inter alia, encouraged the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime within its mandates in the area of preventing terrorism by providing Member States, upon request, with technical assistance, specifically to implement the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, thereby strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism, working in close coordination with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as with international, regional and subregional organizations and specialized agencies,

Mindful of its resolution 58/81 of 9 December 2003, in which it welcomed the efforts of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance, through its mandate, the capabilities of the United Nations in the prevention of terrorism, and recognized, in the context of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the role of the Branch in assisting States to become parties to and implement the relevant international conventions and protocols related to terrorism,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1535 (2004) of 26 March 2004 concerning enhancement of the ability of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to monitor the implementation of Council resolution 1373 (2001),

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[1] which emanated from the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000,

Noting with appreciation the issuance, in all the official languages of the United Nations, of the *Legislative Guide to the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols*,[2] which was reviewed by an expert group hosted by the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Siracusa, Italy,

Noting also with appreciation the guidelines for technical assistance within the framework of international cooperation against terrorism, which were formulated and reviewed during an expert group meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 24 to 27 February 2004,

Deeply concerned that acts of international terrorism continue to be perpetrated, endangering the lives and well-being of individuals worldwide, as well as the peace and security of all States,

Reaffirming its unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the relevant international conventions,

Recalling that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law and that such measures are adopted in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

Mindful of the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation aimed at enhancing the national capacity of States to prevent and suppress effectively international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its work in preventing and combating terrorism through the provision of technical assistance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), in particular for the promotion of the ratification of, accession to and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism;

2. *Also commends* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to reinforce close cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations, such as the Council of Europe, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the World Bank, and the Counter-Terrorism Committee in preventing and combating terrorism, an example of which was the meeting held in follow up to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee special meeting of 6 March 2003, with participants from international, regional and subregional organizations, organized by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in close cooperation

[1] General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.V.7.

with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in Vienna on 11 and 12 March 2004, which resulted in the Vienna Declaration of 12 March 2004;[3]

3. *Welcomes* the regional and subregional workshops held in Antalya, Turkey, and in Bamako, Khartoum, London, San José and Vilnius to familiarize national experts and criminal justice officials with the requirements of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the requirements for becoming parties to and implementing the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and international cooperation agreements, and encourages the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to ensure proper follow-up to those workshops, in cases where such follow-up is indicated by the participating States;

4. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so to become parties to and to implement the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism as soon as possible and, where appropriate, to request assistance to that end from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee;

5. *Invites* Member States that are not yet parties to those instruments to make use of the *Legislative Guide to the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols*[2] in their efforts to incorporate the provisions of those instruments in their national legislation, and requests the Secretariat, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to develop the Legislative Guide further as a tool for the provision of technical assistance aimed at the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat to submit the guidelines for technical assistance that were formulated and reviewed during the expert group meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 24 to 27 February 2004 to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for discussion, with a view to consideration of the guidelines by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its subsequent session;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work with international organizations, in particular specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations entities that undertake work that is complementary to that of the Office, in order to enhance synergies;

8. *Urges* Member States to continue working together, including on a regional and bilateral basis and in close cooperation with the United Nations, to prevent and combat acts of terrorism by strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance within the framework of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1377 (2001) and 1456 (2003), as well as the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, Council resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, 1390 (2002) of 16 January 2002, 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003, 1526 (2004) of 30 January 2004 and 1535 (2004) and other relevant United Nations resolutions, and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law;

[3] S/2004/276, annex.

9. *Invites* Member States to examine ways and means to reinforce international cooperation in criminal justice matters pertaining to terrorism prevention during the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with a view to enhancing global efforts in the fight against terrorism;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to intensify its efforts to provide technical assistance, upon request, in preventing and combating terrorism through the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, with particular emphasis on the need to coordinate its work with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, including training judicial and prosecutorial personnel, where appropriate, in the proper implementation of the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism;

11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to pursue an integrated, synergistic approach in the delivery of technical assistance to requesting States, taking into account the links that exist between terrorism and other forms of crime;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to donor countries that have supported the Global Programme against Terrorism, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, and invites all Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Fund in order to allow the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance to requesting Member States;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen, to the greatest extent possible, international cooperation in order to combat terrorism, including, when necessary, entering into bilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance;

14. *Recognizes* the need for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide Member States, upon request, and in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with technical assistance to strengthen international cooperation, including in international, national, regional and subregional forums, in terrorism-related criminal justice matters in the framework of the universal conventions and protocols and the relevant Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, an expert workshop, taking into account the need for adequate and equitable geographical representation and open to any Member State wishing to participate as an observer, to examine and analyse problems encountered by criminal justice practitioners in affording mutual legal assistance and granting extradition for terrorist offences, with a view to identifying proven and promising practices and possible ways of facilitating international cooperation, taking into account information that Member States may wish to provide;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV
International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims

The General Assembly,

Concerned at the increase in the practice of kidnapping in various countries of the world and at the harmful effects of that crime on victims and their families, and determined to support measures to assist and protect them and to promote their recovery,

Reiterating that the kidnapping of persons under any circumstances and for any purpose constitutes a serious crime and a violation of individual freedom and undermines human rights,

Noting the transnational nature of organized crime and the tendency of organized criminal groups and terrorist groups to expand their illegal operations,

Concerned at the growing tendency of organized criminal groups and terrorist groups to resort to kidnapping, especially for the purpose of extortion, as a method of accumulating capital with a view to consolidating their criminal operations and undertaking other illegal activities, such as trafficking in firearms and drugs, money-laundering and crimes related to terrorism,

Convinced that the links between various illegal activities, including terrorism, and organized crime pose an additional threat to security and the quality of life, hindering economic and social development,

Convinced also that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[1] provides the legal framework necessary for international cooperation in the fight against kidnapping,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/28 of 22 July 2003, entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims", in which the Council requested the Secretary-General, drawing on extrabudgetary funds or voluntary contributions, to provide technical assistance to States, upon request, to enable them to strengthen their capacity to combat kidnapping, and to submit a progress report on that topic to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirteenth session,

1. *Vigorously condemns and rejects once again* the practice of kidnapping, under any circumstances and for any purpose, especially when it is carried out by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups;

2. *Reiterates* that organized criminal groups and terrorist groups, as well as all perpetrators, are responsible for any harm or death that may result from a kidnapping for which they are responsible and should be punished accordingly;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims[2] and of the recommendations

[1] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[2] E/CN.15/2004/7 and Add.1.

presented therein, submitted pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/16 of 24 July 2002 and 2003/28;

4. *Encourages* Member States to continue to foster international cooperation, especially extradition, mutual legal assistance, collaboration between law enforcement authorities and exchange of information, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating kidnapping;

5. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so, in furtherance of the fight against kidnapping, to strengthen their measures against money-laundering and to engage in international cooperation and mutual assistance in, inter alia, the tracing, detection, freezing and confiscation of proceeds of kidnapping in order to combat organized criminal groups and terrorist groups;

6. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to pay special attention to the considerable psychological, social and economic damage associated with kidnapping by adopting legislative, administrative or any other measures to provide appropriate support and assistance to victims and their families;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to prepare a handbook, for use by competent authorities, of proven and promising practices in the fight against kidnapping, including:

(a) Measures to prevent the crime of kidnapping that are directed at potential victims;

(b) Preventive measures aimed at disbanding organized criminal groups and terrorist groups;

(c) Cooperation or strategic alliances with the private sector;

(d) Response to and management of crises;

(e) Identification of the minimum elements that would help States to make adjustments to their domestic legislation with a view to having a common understanding of the crime of kidnapping, which would also help to ascertain reliable trends from a global perspective;

(f) Development of specialized measures for providing support and assistance to victims and their families;

(g) Information on national authorities responsible for preventing and combating kidnapping;

(h) Reporting procedures, rescue operations, information systems and prosecutions;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide technical assistance to States, upon request, to enable them to strengthen their capacity to combat kidnapping, including:

(a) Training of judges, prosecutors and other law enforcement officials in mechanisms for disbanding criminal organizations and in the use of special investigative techniques for the rescue of kidnapped persons, bearing in mind the particular need to safeguard and protect the victims;

(b) Review of trends and greater understanding of the problem in order to create a basis for developing policies and strategies against kidnapping.

Draft resolution V
Action against corruption: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the impact of corruption on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

Bearing in mind that the prevention and combating of corruption is a common and shared responsibility of the international community, necessitating cooperation at the bilateral and multilateral levels,

Bearing in mind also that the prevention and eradication of corruption is a responsibility of all States and that they must cooperate with one another, with the support and involvement of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, if their efforts to prevent and combat corruption are to be effective,

Reaffirming its support and commitment to the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular the objectives set forth in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[1]

Recalling its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003, in which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption and urged all States and competent regional economic organizations to sign and ratify it,

Noting with appreciation the High-level Political Conference for the Purpose of Signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Merida, Mexico, in December 2003,

Noting also with appreciation the initiative of those States which have pledged financial contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to initiate measures to implement the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the signing of the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] by a large number of Member States, which reflects the high level of commitment on the part of the international community to the purpose of the Convention;

2. *Urges* Member States to consider signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption as soon as possible, in order to allow its early entry into force and subsequent implementation;

3. *Encourages* Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions, where appropriate, to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund to provide developing countries and countries with economies in transition with the technical assistance they may require to implement the Convention,

[1] General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.
[2] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

including assistance for the preparatory measures required for implementation, taking into account article 62 of the Convention;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention, inter alia, through the provision of assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for building capacity in the areas covered by the Convention;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI
Preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, by which it established an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration, as appropriate, of international instruments addressing trafficking in women and children, combating illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea,

Recalling also its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, in which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recalling further its resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001, in which it adopted the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts, Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Concerned about the negative economic and social implications of the activities of organized crime and the possible expansion of such crime, such as trafficking in human organs,

Alarmed at the potential growth of exploitation by criminal groups of human needs, poverty and destitution for the purpose of trafficking in human organs, using violence, coercion and kidnapping, especially kidnapping of children, with a view to exploiting them by means of organ transplant operations,

Noting with concern that trafficking in human organs, wherever it occurs, constitutes a gross violation of the human rights, including the integrity, of its victims,

Convinced of the need to strengthen local, regional and international cooperation in effective prevention and combating of such activities wherever they occur,

Determined to prevent the provision of safe haven to those who participate in or profit from transnational organized crime and to prosecute such persons for the crimes they commit,

Deploring the commercialization of the human body,

1. *Urges* Member States, should they ascertain that such a phenomenon exists in their country, to adopt the necessary measures to prevent, combat and punish the illicit removal of and trafficking in human organs;

2. *Encourages* Member States to exchange experience in and information on preventing, combating and punishing the illicit removal of and trafficking in human organs;

3. *Requests* the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to pay attention to the issue of the illicit removal of and trafficking in human organs;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the States and organizations concerned and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to prepare a study on the extent of the phenomenon of trafficking in human organs for submission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session.

Draft resolution VII
International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, in which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recalling also its resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001, in which it adopted the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recalling further its resolution 58/135 of 22 December 2003 on international cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,

Reaffirming its deep concern at the impact of transnational organized crime on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

Reaffirming that the adoption of the Convention and the Protocols thereto is a significant development in international criminal law and that they constitute important instruments for effective international cooperation against transnational organized crime,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

3. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its work in promoting the ratification of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, including, in particular, the preparation of legislative guides designed to facilitate the ratification and subsequent implementation of those instruments, and invites the Office to finalize the legislative guides and to disseminate them as widely as possible;

[1] E/CN.15/2004/5.

4. *Urges* all States and relevant regional economic integration organizations that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as soon as possible;

5. *Urges* all States and relevant regional economic integration organizations to take all necessary measures to improve international cooperation in criminal matters, especially extradition and mutual legal assistance, in accordance with the Convention;

6. *Welcomes* the financial support provided by several donors to promote the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and encourages Member States to make sufficient voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, as well as contributions in direct support of activities and projects of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through contributions to the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of those international legal instruments;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the Parties in accordance with its mandate;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist States, upon request, with capacity-building in the area of international cooperation in criminal matters, in particular extradition and mutual legal assistance;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution in his report on the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

Draft resolution VIII
United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/139 of 22 December 2003 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work closely with the Institute;

[1] A/59/175.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IX
Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to that resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 58/140 of 22 December 2003 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] as well as the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[2] and the plans of action for its implementation,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and the rule of law and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that action against global crime is a common and shared responsibility,

Convinced of the need for closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime in all its forms and manifestations, including criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism, and bearing in mind the role that is played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Recognizing existing efforts at the regional level that complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in combating corruption, the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and noting in this context the ongoing work of the Bali and Puebla Processes,[3]

Looking forward to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Bangkok in 2005, which will provide an important opportunity to exchange views and experiences and to identify emerging trends and issues in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Welcoming the entry into force in 2003 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[4] and in 2004 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,

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[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] Resolution 55/59, annex.

[3] Most recently the second Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 28 to 30 April 2003, and the eighth Regional Conference on Migration, held in Cancún, Mexico, on 29 and 30 May 2003 as part of the Puebla Process.

[4] Resolution 55/25, annex II.

supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[5]

Welcoming the opening for signature, at the High-level Political Conference, held at Merida, Mexico, in December 2003, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[6]

Bearing in mind all its relevant resolutions, in particular those related to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with its Protocols and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as the universal instruments against terrorism,

Bearing in mind also all the Economic and Social Council resolutions on strengthening international cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as on strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction, the technical cooperation capacity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and on the implementation of technical assistance in Africa by the same Office,

Acknowledging the role of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and their development, as reflected in Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/28 of 21 July 2004,

Recalling its relevant resolutions in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandate, in conformity with the high priority attached to the Programme,

Aware of the continued increase in requests for technical assistance forwarded to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by least developed countries, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict, and recognizing the need to maintain a balance in its technical cooperation capacity among all priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Expressing its appreciation for the funding provided by certain Member States, which in recent years has permitted the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies to enhance their capacity to execute an increased number of projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 58/140;[7]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to

[5] Ibid., annex III.

[6] Resolution 58/4, annex.

[7] A/59/205.

the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

3. *Reiterates its appreciation* of the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to coordinate international cooperation efforts, and requests that a gender perspective continue to be integrated into all activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including to prevent and combat terrorism in coordination with and complementing the work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, in particular in strengthening international cooperation and providing technical assistance, upon request;

5. *Reaffirms also* the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism as well as in the area of reconstruction of national criminal justice systems, and stresses the need to enhance its operational activities to assist, in particular, least developing countries, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict;

6. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the global programmes addressing the trafficking in human beings, corruption, organized crime and terrorism, and calls upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the visibility of those programmes and to strengthen the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the preparation of an updated publication on world crime trends;

7. *Invites* all States to support the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities, including for the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including the measures outlined in the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century;[2]

8. *Also invites* all States to support, through voluntary contributions, the activities carried out by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies;

9. *Encourages* relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and invites the international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank and regional and national funding agencies, to support the operational activities of the

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

10. *Urges* States and relevant international organizations to develop national, regional and international strategies and other necessary measures to complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in addressing effectively the significant problems posed by the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and related criminal activities, such as kidnapping;

11. *Urges* States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in this direction;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the outcome of the senior-level discussion during the thirteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on progress made with regard to the criminal justice aspects of terrorism and international conventions and protocols related to terrorism;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to non-governmental organizations and other relevant sectors of civil society for their support for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

15. *Invites* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme as well as the World Bank and other international funding agencies, to increase further their interaction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to benefit from synergies and avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that, as appropriate, activities on crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities related to the prevention of corruption and the promotion of the rule of law, are considered in their sustainable development agenda and that the expertise of the Office is fully utilized;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies;

17. *Urges* all States and regional economic organizations that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols supplementing the Convention; [8]

18. *Emphasizes* the importance of the expeditious entry into force of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by its resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001;

[8] See resolutions 55/25 and 55/255.

19. *Welcomes* the voluntary contributions already made, and encourages States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention or in direct support of implementation activities and initiatives;

20. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[6]

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures and provide adequate support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so as to enable it to promote the speedy entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

22. *Encourages* States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention or in direct support of implementation activities and initiatives;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

40. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Reports considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly takes note of the following reports:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/59/123-E/2004/90);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism (A/59/187);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin (A/59/203 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (A/59/204);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High-level Political Conference for the Purpose of Signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Merida, Mexico, from 9 to 11 December 2003 (A/59/77).

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International drug control

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Carlos Enrique **García González** (El Salvador)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2004, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "International drug control" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 6th to 9th, 13th, 18th and 37th meetings, on 8, 11, 12, 14 and 19 October and on 4 November 2004. At its 6th to 9th meetings, the Committee held a general discussion on item 97 jointly with item 96. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/59/SR.6-9, 13, 18 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/59/188);

(c) Letter dated 1 October 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 28 September 2004 (A/59/425-S/2004/808);

[1] A/59/3; for the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/59/3/Rev.1).

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(d) Letter dated 1 July 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Tashkent Declaration by the heads of State of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (A/59/124-S/2004/532).

4. At the 6th meeting, on 8 October, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/59/SR.6).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee engaged in a question-and-answer session with the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in which the representatives of Senegal, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Yemen, China, the Sudan, Sri Lanka, Cuba, India, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Azerbaijan and Austria took part (see A/C.3/59/SR.6).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.10

6. By its resolution 2004/36 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/59/L.10.

7. At its 13th meeting, on 14 October, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.10 without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.11

9. By its resolution 2004/37 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Providing support to the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to eliminate illicit opium and foster stability and security in the region". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/59/L.11.

10. At its 13th meeting, on 14 October, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.11 without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.12

12. By its resolution 2004/38 of 21 July 2004, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/59/L.12.

13. At the 13th meeting, on 14 October, the Secretary read out a statement of programme budget implications on the draft resolution (see A/C.3/59/SR.13).

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.12 without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.19 and Rev.1

15. At its 18th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Afghanistan, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Monaco, Panama, Peru, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem (A/C.3/59/L.19), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, resolution 58/141 of 22 December 2003 and its other previous resolutions,

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998, and welcoming the continuing determination of Governments to overcome the world drug problem by a full and balanced application of national, regional and international strategies to reduce the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs,

"*Reaffirming also* the importance of the commitments of Member States in meeting the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at the twentieth special session, and welcoming the guidelines and elements recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the preparation of subsequent reports on the follow-up to the twentieth special session,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which introduces a new global approach balanced between illicit supply and demand reduction, under the principle of shared responsibility, and of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, which recognizes the importance of supply reduction as an integral part of a balanced drug control strategy,

"*Recognizing* the efforts of all countries, in particular those that produce narcotic drugs for scientific and medical purposes, and of the International Narcotics Control Board in preventing the diversion of such substances to illicit markets and in maintaining production at a level consistent with licit demand, in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,

"*Aware* that progress has been uneven in meeting the goals set in the Political Declaration, as also reflected in the biennial reports of the Executive

Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and recognizing that the drug problem is still a global challenge that constitutes a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humankind, in particular children and young people, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development, including efforts to reduce poverty, and causes violence and crime, including in urban areas,

"*Profoundly concerned* by the increase in the abuse of narcotic drugs, especially amphetamine-type stimulants, among children and young people,

"*Deeply concerned* by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, such as trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

"*Gravely concerned* about policies and activities in favour of the legalization of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that are not in accordance with the international drug control treaties and that might jeopardize the international drug control regime,

"*Acknowledging* that international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives in this regard,

"I

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in countering the world drug problem

"1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach, and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

"2. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

"3. *Invites* all States, as a matter of priority, to sign, ratify and adhere to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in order to counter comprehensively the transnational criminal activities that are related to illicit drug trafficking;

"II

International cooperation to counter the world drug problem and follow-up to the twentieth special session

"1. *Reaffirms* the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which emphasizes that the world drug problem must be addressed in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national settings and that, in order to succeed, action to counter it has to involve all Member States, that action must be supported by strong international and development cooperation and must be further included in national development priorities, and that it requires a balance between supply reduction and demand reduction, as well as a comprehensive strategy that combines alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, eradication, interdiction, law enforcement, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as education;

"2. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts in the fight against the world drug problem, in order to achieve the objectives targeted for 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at the twentieth special session;

"3. *Calls upon* all relevant actors to continue their close cooperation with Governments in promoting and implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session and the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

"**National drug control strategies**

"4. *Stresses* that, in order to be able to further develop sound, evidence-based drug control policies, data collection and analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing policies are essential tools;

"**Demand reduction**

"5. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, in particular among children and young people;

"6. *Urges* States, in order to achieve a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse by 2008:

"(a) To further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including research, covering all the drugs under international control, in order to raise public awareness of the drug problem, paying special attention to prevention and education and providing, especially to young people and others at risk, information on developing life skills, making healthy choices and engaging in drug-free activities;

"(b) To further develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, including risk reduction activities, that are in line with sound medical practice and the international drug control treaties and that

reduce the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse, and to provide a wide range of comprehensive services for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers, with appropriate resources being devoted to such services, since social exclusion constitutes an important risk factor for drug abuse;

"(c) To enhance early intervention programmes that dissuade children and young people from using illicit drugs, including polydrug use and the recreational use of substances such as cannabis and synthetic drugs, especially amphetamine-type stimulants, and to encourage the active participation of the younger generation in campaigns against drug abuse;

"(d) To provide a comprehensive range of services for preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases associated with drug abuse, including education, counselling and drug abuse treatment, and in particular to assist developing countries in their efforts to deal with these issues;

"Illicit synthetic drugs

"7. *Urges* States to renew their efforts, at the national, regional and international levels, to implement the comprehensive measures covered in the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors, to make special efforts to counter the abuse and recreational use of amphetamine-type stimulants, especially by young people, and to disseminate information on the adverse health, social and economic consequences of such abuse;

"Control of precursors

"8. *Encourages* States to establish or strengthen mechanisms and procedures to ensure strict control of chemical precursors used to manufacture illicit drugs, to prevent the diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of other narcotic drugs by exchanging information with other States and to implement fully article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, in close cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board;

"Judicial cooperation

"9. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking, including by establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms, providing technical assistance and establishing effective methods for cooperation, in particular in the areas of air, maritime and port control;

"10. *Also calls upon* all States to maintain close cooperation, based on the exchange of information, particularly on border control and in the implementation of extradition treaties;

"Countering money-laundering

"11. *Urges* States to strengthen action, in particular international cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system, international institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks, to develop and strengthen comprehensive international regimes to combat money-laundering, and to improve information-sharing among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing and detecting the laundering of those proceeds;

"12. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorist acts, and in general to counter all transnational organized criminal acts, and to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

"International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

"13. *Recognizes* the efforts made by States to implement innovative alternative programmes, and stresses the importance of the United Nations system and the international community contributing to the financial, economic and social development of the families and communities that benefit from such programmes;

"14. *Calls upon* States, where appropriate:

"(a) To enhance support, including, where appropriate, the provision of new and additional financial resources, for alternative development, environmental protection and elimination programmes undertaken by countries affected by the illicit cultivation of cannabis, especially in Africa, of opium poppy and of coca bush, in particular national programmes that seek to reduce social marginalization and promote sustainable economic development;

"(b) To enhance joint strategies, through international and regional cooperation, to strengthen, including through training, education and the provision of technical assistance, alternative development, eradication and interdiction capacity, with the aim of eliminating illicit crop cultivation;

"(c) To encourage international cooperation, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to prevent illicit crop cultivation from emerging in or being relocated to other areas;

"(d) To provide, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, greater access to their markets for products of alternative development programmes, which are necessary for the creation of employment, the eradication of poverty, the elimination of narcotic drug production and the promotion of sustainable development;

"(e) To establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops;

"(f) To continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

"(g) To share with affected States their experience and expertise in the eradication of illicit drug crops and in alternative development programmes and to apply new strategies and tools to complement existing ones in efforts to combat traffic in illicit substances;

"15. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance financial and technical support for Afghanistan in order to enable the Government to implement successfully its national drug control strategy;

"III
Action by the United Nations system

"1. *Emphasizes* that the multidimensional nature of the world drug problem calls for the promotion of integration and coordination of drug control activities throughout the United Nations system, including in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences, as well as other relevant multilateral institutions and organizations;

"2. *Reaffirms* its resolve to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999 and the measures taken and recommendations adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, aimed at the enhancement of its functioning;

"3. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"4. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, including those that will enable it to effectively continue its task in the framework of Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, and emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

"5. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement its mandate, and requests the Office to continue:

"(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the Programme, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

"(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, on request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session;

"(c) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

"(d) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and support countries, upon their request, to further develop and implement drug demand reduction policies;

"(e) To strengthen dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks and with international financial institutions so that they may undertake lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected countries to implement the outcome of the special session, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of further progress made in this area;

"(f) To take into account the outcome of the special session, to include in its report on the illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

"(g) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all the official languages;

"(h) To provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

"(i) To develop action-oriented strategies to assist Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration, and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session on the follow-up to the Action Plan;

"(j) To provide assistance, at the request of States and respecting fully their sovereign and territorial integrity, and with the support of the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs and the European Space Agency, among others, in detecting on time the emergence or relocation of illicit crop cultivation;

"6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of resources and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, together with international financial institutions and the organizations involved in preventing and suppressing money-laundering and drug trafficking, to facilitate the provision of training and advice through technical cooperation in States, when requested, taking into account, inter alia, the recommendations on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism formulated by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its regional groups;

"7. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

"8. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the special session and the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

"9. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, other international organizations and international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant data and assistance to the development of programmes;

"10. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

16. At its 37th meeting, on 4 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/59/L.19/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.19, as well as Armenia, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ukraine. Subsequently, Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia

and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the Sudan, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

17. Also at the 37th meeting, the Secretary read out a statement of programme budget implications relating to the revised draft resolution (see A/C.3/59/SR.37).

18. At the 37th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution IV).

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Colombia (see A/C.3/59/SR.37).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

20. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4]

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/8 on the control of cannabis in Africa,[5]

Concerned that, of all the substances listed in the international drug control treaties, cannabis is by far the most widely and most frequently abused, especially among young people,

Concerned also that the abuse of cannabis, especially among young people, often leads to risk-taking behaviour,

Concerned further that cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis are on the increase in Africa partly as a result of extreme poverty and the absence of any viable alternative crop and partly because of the profitability of such activity and the high demand for cannabis in other regions of the world,

Noting with concern that increased cultivation of cannabis in Africa is extremely dangerous for the ecosystem because it leads to extensive use of fertilizers, overexploitation of the soil and destruction of forests to make room for new cannabis fields, thus accelerating soil erosion,

Taking note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003,[6] in which the Board confirmed that the production of, trafficking in and abuse of cannabis continued to pose a serious problem in various regions of the world,

Aware of the importance of programmes promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Emphasizing the primary importance of international cooperation in combating drug trafficking and drug abuse,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[2] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[5] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 8* and corrigenda (E/2002/28 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. C.

[6] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1).

1. *Welcomes* the 2003 cannabis survey conducted by Morocco in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[7] or from earmarked funds, to begin a global survey of cannabis, initially with a market survey, before the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

3. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the creation or strengthening of national and subregional strategies and plans of action for the eradication of cannabis crops, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds;

4. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to the fight against illicit drugs, to extend cooperation to affected States, particularly in Africa, in the area of alternative development, including funding for research into crops offering viable alternatives to cannabis, environmental protection and technical assistance;

5. *Encourages* Member States with experience and expertise in the eradication of illicit drug crops and alternative development programmes to share their experience and expertise with affected States, particularly in Africa;

6. *Urges* all Member States to encourage appropriate access to international markets for products of alternative development projects in order to support efforts aimed at eliminating the production of narcotic drugs and promoting sustainable development;

7. *Encourages* Member States to apply new strategies and tools to complement existing ones in efforts to combat trafficking in cannabis;

8. *Calls upon* all States to ensure strict compliance with all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[4]

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28/Rev.1), Part II, chap. I, resolution 44/20, annex.

Draft resolution II
Providing support to the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to eliminate illicit opium and foster stability and security in the region

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] outlining the interrelated commitments, goals and targets to be achieved, among others, on development, peace and security and setting the required framework for international cooperation for achieving those goals,

Recognizing that the threat emanating from illicit opium poppy cultivation and production of and trafficking in illicit opium, as addressed at the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003, is a serious challenge to the security and stability of Afghanistan, its neighbouring countries and the region and poses a problem to countries throughout the world,

Taking note of *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2003*, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recognizing the strong and continuing commitment made by the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan at the institutional, legal and administrative levels to eliminate opium poppy cultivation by the year 2013,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility and expressed their conviction that it must be addressed in a multilateral setting,[2]

Recalling that the Security Council, on 17 June 2003, called upon the international community to provide assistance to the Afghan Transitional Administration in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and in line with the national drug control strategy,

Recalling also that, in section II of its resolution 58/141 of 22 December 2003, the General Assembly reaffirmed the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[3] and recommended that adequate help be provided to Afghanistan in support of the commitment of the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan to eliminate illicit opium,

Stressing the importance and urgency of the implementation of the five action plans adopted by the International Counter-narcotics Conference on Afghanistan, held in Kabul on 8 and 9 February 2004, which were to form part of the discussion at the international conference entitled "Afghanistan and the International Community: a Partnership for the Future", held in Berlin on 31 March and 1 April 2004, and the conclusion of the Kabul conference that the illicit drug issue is a top priority of all those interested in securing the future of Afghanistan,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] Resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

[3] A/58/124, sect. II.A.

Recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the ministers and other government representatives participating in the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended that adequate help be provided to Afghanistan in the framework of the comprehensive international strategy carried out, inter alia, under the auspices of the United Nations and through other multilateral forums, in support of the commitment of the Transitional Government of Afghanistan to eliminate the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and in response to the unique situation of that country, reaffirmed that that should help the provision of alternative livelihoods and the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors within Afghanistan and in neighbouring States and countries along trafficking routes, including the strengthening of "security belts" in the region, and that extensive efforts had to be made to reduce the demand for drugs globally in order to contribute to the sustainability of the elimination of illicit cultivation in Afghanistan and, in that context, affirmed that their response to that unique situation would not detract from their commitment and resources devoted to the fight against drugs in other parts of the world,[4]

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2003, pointed out that trade in Afghan opiates generated funds that corrupted institutions, financed terrorism and insurgency and led to destabilization of the region,[5]

Recalling the appeal to the international community made by the International Narcotics Control Board on 12 February 2004 to fully support the Afghan authorities in addressing the drug control situation, in order to meet the requirements of the international drug treaties, including article 14 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[6] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[7]

1. *Welcomes* the bilateral and multilateral support being provided by the international community, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other organizations;

2. *Expresses* its support for the efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening regional cooperation in order to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan and its illicit trade;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance financial and technical support to Afghanistan in order to enable the Government to implement successfully its national drug control strategy and thereby reduce the demand for illicit drugs in Afghanistan and the threat that illicit opium poppy cultivation and illicit opium trade have created to the peace, stability and socio-economic recovery of Afghanistan and to the security of the region and the other parts of the world;

4. *Urges* all stakeholders to accelerate efforts to implement a combined strategy, comprising law enforcement, eradication, interdiction, demand reduction

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[4] A/58/124, sect. II.A, para. 22.

[5] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1), para. 203.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[7] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

and awareness-building, including alternative livelihoods conceived in a broader development context than currently understood, with a view to creating sustainable livelihoods, independent of illicit opium;

5. *Encourages* the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan to accelerate the implementation of the commitment that it courageously made to the five action plans adopted by the International Counter-narcotics Conference on Afghanistan, held in Kabul on 8 and 9 February 2004;

6. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen measures to reduce the global demand for illicit drugs, in order to support and contribute to the sustainability of efforts to eliminate illicit opium in Afghanistan;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[8] or from earmarked funds, and encourages concerned Member States, international organizations and financial institutions to routinely mainstream counter-narcotics measures as part of their development cooperation strategies, in coordination with the development objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, so that sustainable alternative livelihoods are created in Afghanistan.

[8] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28/Rev.1), Part II, chap. I, resolution 44/20, annex.

Draft resolution III
Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking

The General Assembly,

Concerned with the continued diversion and misuse of precursors and the fact that despite efforts undertaken by all States, including the producing, exporting, importing and transit States, chemical substances are increasingly feeding the manufacture of illicit drugs of natural or synthetic origin, a problem that deserves the utmost attention of all States,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which Member States decided to establish the year 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or considerably reduce the diversion of precursors,[1]

Recalling also the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[2]

Stressing the importance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2003/32 of 22 July 2003, on training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention, and 2003/35, also of 22 July 2003, on strengthening the prevention and suppression of illicit drug trafficking,

Recalling article 12, paragraphs 1, 9 (c) and 10, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3]

Reaffirming the importance of using all available legal means or measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals from legitimate trade to illicit drug manufacture as an essential component of comprehensive strategies against drug abuse and trafficking and of preventing access to chemical precursors by those engaged in or attempting to engage in the processing of illicit drugs,

Reiterating the importance of the effective and real-time exchange of information relating to the interdiction, diversion and suspected diversion of precursors, as an essential component of strategies to facilitate comprehensive investigations into cases relating to such diversion, including the identification of the modus operandi and entities involved and the initiation of appropriate legal action,

Encouraging Member States to conduct backtracking law enforcement investigations in order to counter organized smuggling networks effectively,

Also encouraging Member States to facilitate the exchange of information between the relevant agencies in order to identify the sources of seized precursor chemicals and those responsible for the shipping and diversion of those substances

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[1] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 14.

[2] A/58/124, sect. II.A.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

and to identify the sources of pharmaceutical preparations misused for illicit drug manufacture,

Noting that links are increasingly being uncovered between the smuggling of drugs and the smuggling of precursor chemicals, including the use of similar modi operandi to conceal consignments in order to avoid detection,

Welcoming with satisfaction the results so far achieved under Operation Purple and Operation Topaz and the new initiative called Project Prism, which were launched by the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with Member States, to enhance controls over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants respectively,

Concerned that, without additional resources, the International Narcotics Control Board will not be able to carry out its important functions under the above-mentioned operations,

1. *Urges* all Member States to put in place systems and procedures to ensure that the details of any interdiction, seizure, diversion or attempted diversion of precursors are communicated expeditiously to all Governments concerned and the International Narcotics Control Board and, insofar as possible, share relevant information so that methods frequently used for the national and international trafficking in chemicals may be identified, pursuant to article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[3]

2. *Reiterates* the importance of applying the know-your-client principle referred to in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/39 of 22 July 2003, and stresses the necessity of strengthening the use of the mechanism of pre-export notifications, including by providing timely responses, especially through the efficient sharing of information;

3. *Invites* those States which do not have mechanisms to enable the real-time exchange of information under the current international operations to consider establishing a national focal point or central national authority in line with the standard operating procedures of the international operations, through which all information on licit and illicit consignments can be channelled, and invites all Member States to contribute to updating the directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties, with a view to implementing article 12 of the 1988 Convention;

4. *Recommends* that Member States develop or further adapt, where necessary, their regulatory and operational control procedures to counter the diversion of chemical substances into illicit drug production or manufacture, and encourages authorities to initiate or further strengthen coordination and cooperation between all regulatory and enforcement services involved in precursor control;

5. *Invites* Member States and appropriate international and regional bodies to review intelligence on the smuggling of drugs and the smuggling of precursor chemicals, in order to identify common links and to plan appropriate operations to stop such activities;

6. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that stopped diversion attempts receive the same investigative attention that would be afforded to a seizure of the

same substance, since such cases could provide valuable intelligence that could prevent diversions elsewhere;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place, where necessary and to the extent possible, to prevent the diversion of preparations containing chemicals listed in tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, pertaining to illicit drug manufacture, in particular those containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine;

8. *Encourages* Member States, in order to counter smuggling networks effectively, to conduct backtracking law enforcement investigations and, where appropriate, to identify the source of the seized chemical precursors and those responsible for the consignment and ultimately the diversion;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to investigate the possibility of establishing operational chemical profiling programmes, and invites all States to support, to the extent possible, such programmes;

10. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995, to monitor international trade so that diversion attempts can be identified, preventing chemical precursors from reaching the illicit market;

11. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to follow up all such cases of diversion by facilitating investigations by national authorities and to make its findings available to Governments through its annual report;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources to the International Narcotics Control Board to enable it to continue its work effectively under Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within the framework of his biennial reports on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and taking into account the relevant resolutions adopted on the subject since the special session, to include in his report on the control of precursors, starting with his report to be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session, recommendations on how to strengthen the use of the pre-export notification mechanism and ensure timely responses.

Draft resolution IV
International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] resolution 58/141 of 22 December 2003 and its other previous resolutions,

Reaffirming its commitment to the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998, and welcoming the continuing determination of Governments to overcome the world drug problem by a full and balanced application of national, regional and international strategies to reduce the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs,

Reaffirming also the importance of the commitments of Member States in meeting the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at the twentieth special session,[2] and welcoming the guidelines and elements recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the preparation of subsequent reports on the follow-up to the twentieth special session,[3]

Emphasizing the importance of the Action Plan[4] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[5] which introduces a new global approach balanced between illicit supply and demand reduction, under the principle of shared responsibility, and of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[6] which recognizes the importance of supply reduction as an integral part of a balanced drug control strategy,

Recognizing the efforts of all countries, in particular those that produce narcotic drugs for scientific and medical purposes, and of the International Narcotics Control Board in preventing the diversion of such substances to illicit markets and in maintaining production at a level consistent with licit demand, in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[7] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[8]

Aware that progress has been uneven in meeting the goals set in the Political Declaration, as also reflected in the biennial reports[9] of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[10] and recognizing that the drug problem is still a global challenge that constitutes a serious threat to public health

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I, resolution 42/11; and ibid., *2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/2.

[4] Resolution 54/132, annex.

[5] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[6] Resolution S-20/4 E.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[8] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[9] E/CN.7/2001/2 and Add.1-3, E/CN.7/2002/16 and E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6.

[10] Formerly known as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention.

and safety and the well-being of humankind, in particular children and young people, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development, including efforts to reduce poverty, and causes violence and crime, including in urban areas,

Concerned by the increase in the abuse of illicit drugs among children, including adolescents, and young people,

Also concerned by the challenges posed by links between the spread of HIV/AIDS and injecting drug use,

Further concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, such as trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

Concerned about policies and activities in favour of the legalization of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that are not in accordance with the international drug control treaties and that might jeopardize the international drug control regime,

Concerned also by the increase in the diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Acknowledging that international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives in this regard,

I
Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in countering the world drug problem

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach, and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

2. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to, and States parties to implement all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[11] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[8] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[12]

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[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[12] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

3. *Invites* all States, as a matter of priority, to sign, ratify or accede to, and States parties to implement, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[13] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[14] in order to counter comprehensively the transnational criminal activities that are related to illicit drug trafficking;

II
International cooperation to counter the world drug problem and follow-up to the twentieth special session

1. *Reaffirms* the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[15] which emphasizes that the world drug problem must be addressed in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national settings and that, in order to succeed, action to counter it has to involve all Member States, that action must be supported by strong international and development cooperation and must be further included in national development priorities, and that it requires a balance between supply reduction and demand reduction, as well as a comprehensive strategy that combines alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, eradication, interdiction, law enforcement, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as education;

2. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts in the fight against the world drug problem, in order to achieve the objectives targeted for 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at the twentieth special session;[2]

3. *Calls upon* all relevant actors to continue their close cooperation with Governments in promoting and implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session and the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

4. *Stresses* that data collection, analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing national and international policies are essential tools for further developing sound, evidence-based drug control strategies;

Demand reduction

5. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan[4] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[5] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, in particular among children and young people;

6. *Urges* States, in order to achieve a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse by 2008:

(a) To further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including research, covering all the drugs under international control, in order to raise public awareness of the drug problem, paying special attention to

[13] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.
[14] See resolution 58/4.
[15] A/58/124, sect. II.A.

prevention and education and providing, especially to young people and others at risk, information on developing life skills, making healthy choices and engaging in drug-free activities;

(b) To further develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, including risk reduction activities, that are in line with sound medical practice and the international drug control treaties and that reduce the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse, and to provide a wide range of comprehensive services for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers, with appropriate resources being devoted to such services, since social exclusion constitutes an important risk factor for drug abuse;

(c) To enhance early intervention programmes that dissuade children and young people from using illicit drugs, including polydrug use and the recreational use of substances such as cannabis and synthetic drugs, especially amphetamine-type stimulants, and to encourage the active participation of the younger generation in campaigns against drug abuse;

(d) To provide a comprehensive range of services for preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases associated with drug abuse, including education, counselling and drug abuse treatment, and in particular to assist developing countries in their efforts to deal with these issues;

Illicit synthetic drugs

7. *Urges* States to renew their efforts, at the national, regional and international levels, to implement the comprehensive measures covered in the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors,[16] to make special efforts to counter the abuse and recreational use of amphetamine-type stimulants, especially by young people, and to disseminate information on the adverse health, social and economic consequences of such abuse;

Control of substances

8. *Encourages* States to establish or strengthen mechanisms and procedures to ensure strict control of substances that are listed in the international drug treaties and are used to manufacture illicit drugs of natural and synthetic origin, and to support international operations aimed at preventing their diversion, including through coordination and cooperation between regulatory and enforcement services involved in their control;

Control of precursors

9. *Encourages* States to establish or strengthen mechanisms and procedures to ensure strict control of chemical precursors used to manufacture illicit drugs, to support international operations aimed at preventing the diversion of chemical precursors, including through coordination and cooperation between regulatory and enforcement services involved in precursor control, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, and to counter smuggling networks effectively, inter alia, by conducting backtracking law enforcement investigations;

[16] See resolution S-20/4 A.

Judicial cooperation

10. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking, including by establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms, providing technical assistance and establishing effective methods for cooperation, in particular in the areas of air, maritime, port and border control and in the implementation of extradition treaties;

Countering money-laundering

11. *Urges* States to strengthen action, in particular international cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system, international institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks, to develop and strengthen comprehensive international regimes to combat money-laundering, and to improve information-sharing among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing and detecting the laundering of those proceeds;

12. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorist acts, and in general to counter all transnational organized criminal acts, and to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

13. *Recognizes* the efforts made by States to implement innovative alternative programmes, inter alia, in reforestation, agriculture and small and medium enterprise, and stresses the importance of the United Nations system and the international community contributing to the economic and social development of the communities that benefit from such programmes;

14. *Calls upon* States, where appropriate:

(a) To enhance support, including, where appropriate, through the provision of new and additional financial resources, for alternative development, environmental protection and eradication programmes undertaken by countries affected by the illicit cultivation of cannabis, especially in Africa, of opium poppy and of coca bush, in particular national programmes that seek to reduce social marginalization and promote sustainable economic development;

(b) To enhance joint strategies, through international and regional cooperation, to strengthen, including by training, education and providing technical assistance, alternative development, eradication and interdiction capacity, with the aim of eliminating illicit crop cultivation and fostering economic and social development;

(c) To encourage international cooperation, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to prevent illicit crop cultivation from emerging in or being relocated to other areas;

(d) To provide, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, greater access to their markets for products of alternative development programmes, which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

(e) To establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops;

(f) To continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

(g) To share their experience, expertise and best practices in the eradication of illicit drug crops and implementation of alternative development programmes with affected States;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance financial and technical support for Afghanistan in order to enable the Government to implement successfully its national drug control strategy;

III
Action by the United Nations system

1. *Emphasizes* that the multidimensional nature of the world drug problem calls for the promotion of integration and coordination of drug control activities throughout the United Nations system, including in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences, as well as other relevant multilateral institutions and organizations;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolve to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999 and the measures taken and recommendations adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, aimed at the enhancement of its functioning;

3. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

4. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, including those that will enable it to effectively perform its task in the framework of Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, and emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and calls for

enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement its mandate, and requests the Office to continue:

(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the Programme, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, on request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session;

(c) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

(d) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and support countries, upon their request, to further develop and implement drug demand reduction policies;

(e) To develop action-oriented strategies to assist Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration, and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session on the follow-up to the Action Plan;

(f) To strengthen dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks and with international financial institutions so that they may undertake lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected countries to implement the outcome of the special session, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of further progress made in this area;

(g) To take into account the outcome of the special session, to include in its report on the illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

(h) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all the official languages;

(i) To provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

(j) To provide assistance, at the request of States and respecting fully their sovereign and territorial integrity, and with the support of the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs and the European Space Agency, among others, in detecting on time the emergence or relocation of illicit crop cultivation;

6. *Welcomes* the follow-up led by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the 2003 Paris Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe (the Paris Pact),[17] and encourages the Office and other relevant international institutions to continue their efforts;

7. *Welcomes also* the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-seventh session, to select the topic "Preventing HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse prevention" as part of the thematic debate of its forty-eighth session, in 2005;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of resources and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, together with international financial institutions and the organizations involved in preventing and suppressing money-laundering and drug trafficking, to facilitate the provision of training and advice through technical cooperation in States, when requested, taking into account, inter alia, the recommendations on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism formulated by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its regional groups;

9. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

10. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the special session and the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

11. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, other international organizations and international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[18] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[17] See S/2003/641.

[18] A/59/188.

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Advancement of women

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Carlos Enrique **García González** (El Salvador)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2004, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Advancement of women" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Committee held a general discussion on item 98 jointly with item 99 at its 10th to 15th meetings, from 12 to 15 October, and considered proposals and took action on item 98 at its 19th, 20th, 29th, 34th, 37th, 42nd, 45th and 48th meetings, on 20, 21, 28 October and on 2, 4, 11, 17 and 19 November 2004. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/59/SR.10-15, 19, 20, 29, 34, 37, 42, 45 and 48).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on trafficking in women and girls (A/59/185 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women (A/59/281);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/59/313);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (A/59/357);

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/59/38).

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/59/135 and Corr.1);

(g) Letter dated 4 October 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/C.3/59/2).

4. At the 10th meeting, on 12 October, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Executive Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (see A/C.3/59/SR.10).

5. At the same meeting, the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women also made a statement (see A/C.3/59/SR.10).

6. Also at the 10th meeting, the Committee engaged in a question-and-answer session with the above-mentioned speakers, in which the representatives of Senegal, El Salvador, the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union), Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela, Côte d'Ivoire and the Gambia took part (see A/C.3/59/SR.10).

7. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made a statement (see A/C.3/59/SR.10).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.24

8. At the 20th meeting, on 21 October, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Israel, Liechtenstein, Mongolia, New Zealand, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovakia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/59/L.24) entitled "Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system".

9. At the 42nd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Australia orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) At the end of operative paragraph 1, the words "and the recommendations described therein" were deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 2 (b), the words "of suitable women candidates, strengthening of recruitment sources for women, enhancing" were replaced by the words "of suitably qualified women candidates, strengthening of recruitment sources for women, development of recruitment strategies in substantive areas, enhancing";

(c) Operative paragraph 2 (c), which read:

"Recent positive advances in the status of women in the Secretariat";

was replaced by the following text:

"The increase in the proportion of women in professional and higher categories of staff with appointments of one year or more";

(d) A new operative paragraph was inserted after operative paragraph 3, reading:

"*Notes with concern* the continuing lack of representation of women at higher levels of decision-making, especially at the Under Secretary-General level";

(e) At the end of operative paragraph 5, the words "and also taking into account the continuing lack of representation or underrepresentation of women from certain countries, in particular from developing countries, from countries with economies in transition and from unrepresented or largely underrepresented Member States" were deleted;

(f) Two new operative paragraphs were inserted after operative paragraph 5, reading:

"*Stresses* the need to address the continuing lack of representation or underrepresentation of women from certain countries, in particular from developing and least developed countries, from countries with economies in transition and from unrepresented or largely underrepresented Member States;

"*Reaffirms* the need to continue to develop innovative recruitment strategies to identify and attract suitably qualified women candidates, in particular from, and in, developing and least developed countries and economies in transition and other Member States that are unrepresented or underrepresented in the Secretariat";

(g) In operative paragraph 7, the words "justice, and anti-harassment policies" were replaced by the words "justice, anti-harassment and sexual harassment policies";

(h) In operative paragraph 11, the words "provide a verbal report" were replaced by the words "provide an oral report".

10. Also at the 42nd meeting, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, the Federated States of Micronesia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United

Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

11. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Bangladesh (see A/C.3/59/SR.42), the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.24, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.25

12. At the 19th meeting, on 20 October, the representative of Turkey, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela, introduced and orally corrected a draft resolution (A/C.3/59/L.25) entitled "Working towards the elimination of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour". Subsequently, Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cape Verde, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Georgia, Iceland, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia and Turkmenistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

13. At the 29th meeting, on 28 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.25, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution II).

14. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement; after its adoption, statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica and the United States of America (see A/C.3/59/SR.29).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.26

15. At the 34th meeting, on 2 November, the representative of Qatar, on behalf of Mexico and also the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/59/L.26) entitled "Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women", and orally revised it as follows:

(a) At the end of operative paragraph 2, the words "in particular to address the challenges facing women in developing and least developed countries in all regions" were added;

(b) A new operative paragraph was inserted after operative paragraph 4, reading:

> "*Also requests* that the Institute, in the formulation of future programmes and projects, take into account the particular challenges facing women in developing and least developed countries in the different regions".

16. At the 37th meeting, on 4 November, the Committee had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.26, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.3/59/L.36).

17. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of Qatar, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, and by the representative of the Dominican Republic (see A/C.3/59/SR.37).

18. Also at the 37th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.26, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 128 to 10, with 29 abstentions (see para. 27, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi,[2] Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Fiji, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

[2] The representative of Malawi made a statement regarding a technical difficulty with her vote.

19. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Australia (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Sweden, the United States of America and Japan; after the vote, the representative of Portugal made a statement (see A/C.3/59/SR.37).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.27/Rev.1

20. At the 45th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Argentina, Azerbaijan, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Latvia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/59/L.27/Rev.1) entitled "Trafficking in women and girls" and orally revised it as follows:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the word "particular" was inserted before the word "problem";

(b) In the eleventh and twelfth preambular paragraphs, the words "in particular" were replaced by the word "especially";

(c) In operative paragraph 4, the words "the particular problem of" were inserted after the word "encourage" and the word "such" was inserted after the words "in order to eliminate";

(d) In operative paragraph 8, the words "women and children" were replaced by the word "persons" and the words "taking into account" were replaced by the word "recognizing";

(e) In operative paragraph 16, after the words "victims of trafficking", the words "especially women and girls" were deleted and the words "pay particular attention to the needs of women and girls and" were inserted before the words "are applied with full respect";

(f) In operative paragraph 18, the words "in persons" were inserted after the words "victims of trafficking".

21. Also at the 45th meeting, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cameroon, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Togo and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

22. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of the Philippines further orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 4, the words "in women and girls" after the words "such trafficking" were deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 7, the words "persons, and to ensure that such agreements and initiatives pay particular attention to the problem of trafficking in" were inserted between the words "trafficking in" and "women and girls" at the end of the paragraph;

(c) In operative paragraph 8, the words "in particular girls" after the words "trafficking in persons" were deleted;

(d) In operative paragraph 11, the words "in persons" were inserted after the words "issue of trafficking" and the words "the demand for trafficked women and children, including by sex tourists" were replaced by the words "the demand, including by sex tourists, recognizing that the majority of trafficked victims are women and girls";

(e) In operative paragraph 17, the words "take steps, including witness protection programmes, to enable women and children, particularly girls, who are victims of trafficking to make complaints" were replaced by the words "take steps to ensure that criminal justice procedures and witness protection programmes are sensitive to the particular situation of trafficked women and girls and that they are enabled to make complaints";

(f) In operative paragraph 22, the words "persons, especially" were inserted between the words "trafficking in" and "women and girls";

(g) In operative paragraph 23, the words "who handle cases of trafficked women and girls" after the words "judicial officers" were deleted and the words "women and girl" were inserted between the words "special needs of" and "victims" at the end of the paragraph;

(h) In operative paragraph 26, the word "particular" was inserted before the words "problem of trafficking".

23. Also at the 48th meeting, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as further orally revised.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/59/L.27/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution IV).

25. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Union) and Norway; after it was adopted, the representative of Venezuela made a statement (see A/C.3/59/SR.48).

E. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

26. Also at its 48th meeting, on 19 November, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions (see para. 28).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

27. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as Article 8, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling also the goal, contained in the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,[1] of achieving overall gender equality, particularly at the Professional level and above, by 2000 and the further actions and initiatives set out in the outcome document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[2]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Welcomes*:

(a) The commitment of the Secretary-General to meeting the goal of gender equality and his assurance that gender balance will be given the highest priority in his continuing efforts to bring about a new management culture in the Organization;

(b) The new initiatives and strategies undertaken system-wide and at the Secretariat level to achieve gender balance, including paying special attention to the identification of suitably qualified women candidates, strengthening of recruitment sources for women, development of recruitment strategies in substantive areas, enhancing women's career development, fostering attitudinal changes and introducing family-friendly policies;

(c) The increase in the proportion of women in Professional and higher categories of staff with appointments of one year or more.

3. *Regrets* that the goal of 50/50 gender distribution has not been met and that overall progress in achieving this goal remains limited;

4. *Notes with concern* the continuing lack of representation of women at higher levels of decision-making, especially at the Under-Secretary-General level;

5. *Notes with particular concern* that gender balance considerations have yet to be effectively integrated throughout the human resources management policies of the United Nations;

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[1] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-23/3, annex.

[3] A/59/357.

6. *Reaffirms* the urgent goal of achieving 50/50 gender distribution in all categories of posts within the United Nations system, especially at senior and policy-making levels, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Stresses* the need to address the continuing lack of representation or underrepresentation of women from certain countries, in particular from developing and least developed countries, from countries with economies in transition and from unrepresented or largely underrepresented Member States;

8. *Reaffirms* the need to continue to develop innovative recruitment strategies to identify and attract suitably qualified women candidates, in particular from, and in, developing and least developed countries and economies in transition and other Member States that are unrepresented or underrepresented in the Secretariat;

9. *Reaffirms also* its resolution 58/144 of 22 December 2003, and requests increased and sustained efforts towards its full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that recruitment strategies, promotion and retention policies, career development, justice, anti-harassment and sexual harassment policies, human resources and succession planning, work/family policies, management culture and mechanisms for managerial accountability accelerate the goal of 50/50 gender distribution;

11. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to redouble their efforts to realize significant progress towards the goal of 50/50 gender distribution in very near future;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enable the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women to effectively contribute to, monitor and facilitate the setting and achievement of gender targets in human resource action plans, including by ensuring access to the information required to carry out that work;

13. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender distribution, especially at senior and policy-making levels, by identifying and regularly submitting more women candidates for appointment to positions in the United Nations system, by identifying and proposing national recruitment sources in cooperation with national women's machineries and professional organization networks and by encouraging more women to apply for positions within the Secretariat, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes and the regional commissions, including in areas in which women are underrepresented, such as peacekeeping, peacebuilding and other non-traditional areas;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an oral report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, including by providing up-to-date statistics on all levels of the United Nations system.

Draft resolution II
Working towards the elimination of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to life, liberty and security of person, as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] and reaffirming also the obligations of States parties under human rights instruments, in particular the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, [2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[3] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4]

Reaffirming also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[5] and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[6] as well as the goals and commitments contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,[7] and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[8]

Recalling its resolutions 57/179 of 18 December 2002 and 58/147 of 22 December 2003 as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/46 of 20 April 2004,[9]

Recalling also its resolution 58/185 of 22 December 2003, in which it called for an in-depth study on violence against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, as well as its resolution 57/190 of 18 December 2002, in which it called for an in-depth study on violence against children,

Bearing in mind that States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish the perpetrators of crimes committed against women and girls in the name of honour and to provide protection to the victims, and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Stressing the need to treat all forms of violence against women and girls, including crimes committed in the name of honour, as a criminal offence, punishable by law,

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[4] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[5] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[6] See resolution 48/104.
[7] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.
[8] Resolution S-23/3, annex.
[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 3* (E/2004/23), chap. II, sect. A.

Stressing also the need to identify and effectively address the root causes of violence against women, in particular crimes committed in the name of honour, which take many different forms,

Aware that inadequate data on violence against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour, hinder informed policy analysis, at both the domestic and the international levels, and efforts to eliminate such violence,

Deeply concerned that women and girls continue to be victims of these crimes, as described in the relevant sections of the reports of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and notes in this regard successive reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences,[10]

Emphasizing that such crimes are incompatible with all religious and cultural values,

Emphasizing also that the elimination of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour requires greater efforts and commitment on the part of Governments and the international community, inter alia, through international cooperation efforts, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and that fundamental changes in societal attitude are required,

Underlining the importance of the empowerment of women and their effective participation in decision-making and policy-making processes as one of the critical tools to prevent and eliminate crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour,

1. *Welcomes*:

(*a*) The report of the Secretary-General on the elimination of violence against women;[11]

(*b*) The activities and initiatives of States aimed at the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, including the adoption of amendments to relevant national laws relating to such crimes, the effective implementation of such laws and educational, social and other measures, including national information and awareness-raising campaigns, as well as activities and initiatives of States aimed at the elimination of all other forms of violence against women;

(*c*) The efforts, such as projects, undertaken by United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to address the issue of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, and encourages them to coordinate their efforts;

(*d*) The work carried out by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, such as women's organizations, grass-roots movements and individuals, in raising awareness of such crimes and their harmful effects;

[10] E/CN.4/2002/83, paras. 21-37.

[11] A/59/281.

2. *Expresses its concern* that women continue to be victims of crimes committed in the name of honour, and at the continuing occurrence in all regions of the world of such violence, which takes many different forms, and at failures to prosecute and punish perpetrators;

3. *Calls upon* all States:

(*a*) To fulfil their obligations under the relevant international human rights instruments and to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[7] and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly;[8]

(*b*) To continue to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour, which take many different forms, by using legislative, administrative and programmatic measures;

(*c*) To investigate promptly and thoroughly, prosecute effectively and document cases of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour and punish the perpetrators;

(*d*) To intensify efforts to raise awareness of the need to prevent and eliminate crimes against women and girls committed and condoned in the name of honour, with the aim of changing the attitudes and behaviour that allow such crimes to be committed by involving, inter alia, community leaders;

(*e*) To intensify efforts to raise awareness about the responsibility of men to promote gender equality and bring about change in attitudes to eliminate gender stereotypes, including, specifically, their role in preventing crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour;

(*f*) To encourage the efforts of the media to engage in awareness-raising campaigns;

(*g*) To encourage, support and implement measures and programmes aimed at increasing the knowledge and understanding of the causes and consequences of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour, including the provision of training for those responsible for enforcing the law, such as police personnel and judicial and legal personnel, and to strengthen their capacity to respond to complaints of such crimes in an impartial and effective manner and take necessary measures to ensure the protection of actual and potential victims;

(*h*) To continue to support the work of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in addressing this issue and to strengthen cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(*i*) To establish, strengthen or facilitate, where possible, support services to respond to the needs of actual and potential victims by, inter alia, providing for them the appropriate protection, safe shelter, counselling, legal aid, health-care services, including in the areas of sexual and reproductive health, psychological health and other relevant areas, rehabilitation and reintegration into society;

(*j*) To address effectively complaints of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour, inter alia, by creating, strengthening or facilitating institutional mechanisms so that victims and others can report such crimes in a safe and confidential environment;

(*k*) To gather and disseminate statistical information on the occurrence of such crimes, including information disaggregated by sex and age, and to make any such information available to the Secretariat for use in the in-depth report on violence against women, in accordance with resolution 58/185, and the in-depth report on violence against children, in accordance with resolution 57/190;

(*l*) To include, where appropriate, in their reports to the human rights treaty bodies information on legal and policy measures adopted and implemented in their efforts to prevent and eliminate crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour;

4. *Invites*:

(*a*) The international community, including relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, inter alia, through technical assistance and advisory services programmes, to support the efforts of all countries, at their request, aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for preventing crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour and at addressing the root causes of such crimes;

(*b*) The relevant human rights treaty bodies, where appropriate, and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women its causes and consequences to continue to address this issue;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution in his report on the question of violence against women to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

Draft resolution III
Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all of its previous resolutions on the situation of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in particular resolutions 55/219 of 23 December 2000, 56/125 of 19 December 2001, 57/175 of 18 December 2002 and 58/244 of 23 December 2003,

Reaffirming its resolution 57/311 of 18 June 2003 on the financial situation of the Institute,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/57 of 24 July 2003, in which the Council decided to amend articles III and IV of the Statute of the Institute,

Welcoming the constitution of the Executive Board of the Institute, in particular the important results of its first session, held on 27 July 2004, and its resumed first session, held on 1 October 2004,

Welcoming also the adoption by the Executive Board of the Institute of the framework of the strategic plan for the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, 2004-2007,

Bearing in mind the recommendation made by the Executive Board of the Institute at its resumed first session that the report of the Director of the Institute, the proposed operational budget for 2005 and other relevant documents be submitted to the General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of a number of important strategic initiatives, including the redesign of the web site of the Institute, the strengthening of cooperative arrangements with United Nations entities, the expansion of its research programme, the intensification of its fund-raising campaign, the enhancement of communications with governmental agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector, and the strengthening of the training, capacity-building and outreach activities undertaken by the Institute,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;[1]

2. *Welcomes also* the fact that the first phase of the revitalization process has been completed with the preparation of the programme of work, portfolio of projects and related budget of the Institute, as noted by the Secretary-General in his report, and decides that all of its projects should be fully implemented in order to strengthen the Institute, thus enabling it to carry out effectively its mandate, in particular to address the challenges facing women in developing and least developed countries in all regions;

3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the work programme and strategic plan of the Institute will contribute to the review and appraisal of the

[1] A/59/313.

implementation of the Beijing Declaration[2] and Platform for Action[3] and the outcome document[4] of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in accordance with its mandate, to actively participate and contribute to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly in the context of the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women;

5. *Also requests* that the Institute, in the formulation of future programmes and projects, take into account the particular challenges facing women in developing and least developed countries in the different regions;

6. *Stresses* the critical importance of voluntary financial contributions by Member States to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to enable it to carry out its mandate;

7. *Urges* Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund, particularly during this critical transitional period;

8. *Decides* to provide its full support to the current efforts to revitalize the Institute and, in this regard, to ensure that the Institute will be able to continue functioning for a period of at least one year;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[2] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolution S-23/3, annex.

Draft resolution IV
Trafficking in women and girls

The General Assembly,

Recalling all previous resolutions on the problem of trafficking in women and girls adopted by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, including their reaffirmation of the principles set forth in relevant human rights instruments and declarations, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[1] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[2] and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,[3]

Welcoming the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[4] on 29 September 2003 and of its Protocols, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[5] on 25 December 2003 and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air[6] on 28 January 2004,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[7] in particular the resolve expressed by heads of State and Government to intensify efforts to fight transnational organized crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking in human beings,

Reaffirming the provisions pertaining to trafficking in women and girls contained in the outcome documents of relevant international conferences and summits, in particular the strategic objective on the issue of trafficking contained in the Beijing Declaration[8] and Platform for Action[9] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Acknowledging the inclusion of gender-related crimes in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[10] which entered into force on 1 July 2002,

Recognizing the need to address the impact of globalization on the particular problem of trafficking in women and children, in particular girls,

Bearing in mind that all States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish perpetrators of trafficking in persons and to provide protection to the victims and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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[1] Resolution 54/263, annex II.
[2] Resolution 54/4, annex.
[3] Resolution 317 (IV), annex.
[4] Resolution 55/25, annex I.
[5] Ibid., annex II.
[6] Ibid., annex III.
[7] See resolution 55/2.
[8] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.
[9] Ibid., annex II.
[10] *Official Records of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, Rome, 15 June-17 July 1998*, vol. I: *Final documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.I.5), sect. A.

Seriously concerned that an increasing number of women and girls from developing countries and from some countries with economies in transition are being trafficked to developed countries, as well as within and between regions and States, and that men and boys are also victims of trafficking, including for sexual exploitation,

Recognizing that victims of trafficking are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that women and girl victims are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination on the grounds of their gender as well as their origins,

Acknowledging that women and girl victims of trafficking, on account of their gender, are further disadvantaged and marginalized by a general lack of information or awareness and recognition of their human rights, as well as by the obstacles they meet in gaining access to information and recourse mechanisms in cases of violation of their rights, and that special measures are required for their protection and to increase their awareness,

Recognizing the importance of bilateral, subregional and regional cooperation mechanisms and initiatives of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Recognizing also that global efforts, including international cooperation and technical assistance programmes, to eradicate trafficking in persons, especially women and children, demand the strong political commitment, shared responsibility and active cooperation of all Governments of countries of origin, transit and destination,

Recognizing further that policies and programmes for prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration should be developed through a child- and gender-sensitive, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach involving all actors in countries of origin, transit and destination,

Concerned about the use of new information technologies, including the Internet, for purposes of exploitation of the prostitution of others and for child pornography, paedophilia and any other forms of sexual exploitation of children, trafficking in women as brides and sex tourism,

Concerned also at the increasing activities of transnational criminal organizations and others that profit from international trafficking in persons, especially women and children, without regard to dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of domestic laws and international standards,

Convinced of the need to protect and assist all victims of trafficking, with full respect for their human rights,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[11]

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the particular problem of trafficking in women and girls, and encourages them to

[11] A/59/185 and Corr.1.

continue doing so and to share their knowledge and best practices as widely as possible;

3. *Also welcomes* the appointment of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on trafficking in persons, especially women and children;

4. *Urges* Governments to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including poverty and gender inequality, as well as external factors that encourage the particular problem of trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriage and forced labour, in order to eliminate such trafficking, including by strengthening existing legislation with a view to providing better protection of the rights of women and girls and to punishing perpetrators, through both criminal and civil measures;

5. *Also urges* Governments to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in women and girls, including for sexual exploitation, as part of a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy that integrates a gender and human rights perspective, and to draw up, as appropriate, national action plans in this regard;

6. *Further urges* Governments to consider signing and ratifying and States parties to implement relevant United Nations legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[4] and the Protocols thereto, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[5] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[12] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[13] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[2] and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[1] as well as the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation, 1958 (Convention No. 111), and the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (Convention No. 182), of the International Labour Organization;

7. *Encourages* Member States to conclude bilateral, subregional, regional and international agreements, as well as to undertake initiatives, including regional initiatives,[14] to address the problem of trafficking in persons, and to ensure that such agreements and initiatives pay particular attention to the problem of trafficking in women and girls;

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[12] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[13] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[14] Such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, the Action Plan for the Asia-Pacific region of the Asian Regional Initiative against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (see A/C.3/55/3, annex), the initiatives of the European Union on a comprehensive European policy and programmes on trafficking in human beings, as expressed in the conclusions of the European Council at its meeting held at Tampere, Finland, on 15 and 16 October 1999 (see Tampere European Council, Presidency Conclusions (SN 200/99). Available on the Internet at www.europa.eu.int), and the activities of the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the International Labour Organization and the International Organization for Migration in this field.

8. *Calls upon* all Governments to criminalize all forms of trafficking in persons, recognizing its increasing occurrence for purposes of sexual exploitation and sex tourism, and to condemn and penalize all those offenders involved, including intermediaries, whether local or foreign, through the competent national authorities, either in the country of origin of the offender or in the country in which the abuse occurs, in accordance with due process of law, while also ensuring that the victims of those practices are not penalized for being trafficked, and to penalize persons in authority found guilty of sexually assaulting victims of trafficking in their custody;

9. *Invites* Governments to strengthen international cooperation aimed at preventing and combating corruption and the laundering of proceeds derived from trafficking, including for purposes of commercialized sexual exploitation;

10. *Also invites* Governments to consider setting up or strengthening a national coordinating mechanism, for example, a national rapporteur or an inter-agency body, with the participation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to encourage the exchange of information and to report on data, root causes, factors and trends in violence against women, in particular trafficking;

11. *Encourages* Governments and relevant United Nations bodies, within existing resources, to take appropriate measures to raise public awareness of the issue of trafficking in persons, particularly in women and girls, including to address the demand side of the problem and to publicize the laws, regulations and penalties relating to this issue, and to emphasize that trafficking is a crime, in order to eliminate the demand, including by sex tourists, recognizing that the majority of trafficked victims are women and girls;

12. *Urges* concerned Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support and allocate resources for programmes to strengthen preventive action, in particular education and campaigns to increase public awareness of the issue at the national and grass-roots levels;

13. *Calls upon* concerned Governments to allocate resources, as appropriate, to provide comprehensive programmes for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking, including through job training, legal assistance and health care, including for HIV/AIDS, and by taking measures to cooperate with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide for the social, medical and psychological care of the victims;

14. *Encourages* Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to undertake campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration so as to enable women to make informed decisions and to prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking;

15. *Also encourages* Governments to intensify collaboration with non-governmental organizations to develop and implement programmes for effective counselling, training and reintegration into society of victims of trafficking and programmes that provide shelter and helplines to victims or potential victims;

16. *Calls upon* Governments to take steps to ensure that the treatment of victims of trafficking, as well as all measures taken against trafficking in persons, in particular those that affect the victims of such trafficking, pay particular attention to

the needs of women and girls and are applied with full respect for the human rights of those victims and are consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination, including the prohibition of racial discrimination and the availability of appropriate legal redress, which may include measures that offer victims the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered;

17. *Invites* Governments to take steps to ensure that criminal justice procedures and witness protection programmes are sensitive to the particular situation of trafficked women and girls and that they are enabled to make complaints to the police or other authorities, as appropriate, and to be available when required by the criminal justice system, and to ensure that during this time they have access to protection and social, medical, financial and legal assistance, as appropriate;

18. *Also invites* Governments to consider preventing, within the legal framework and in accordance with national policies, victims of trafficking in persons, in particular women and girls, from being prosecuted for their illegal entry or residence, bearing in mind that they are victims of exploitation;

19. *Further invites* Governments to encourage Internet service providers to adopt or strengthen self-regulatory measures to promote the responsible use of the Internet with a view to eliminating trafficking in women and children, in particular girls;

20. *Invites* the business sector, in particular the tourism and telecommunications industries, including mass media organizations, to cooperate with Governments in eliminating trafficking in women and children, in particular girls, including through the dissemination by the media of information regarding the rights of trafficked persons and services available to victims of trafficking;

21. *Stresses* the need for systematic data collection and comprehensive studies at both the national and international levels and the development of common methodologies and internationally defined indicators to make it possible to develop relevant and comparable figures, and encourages Governments to enhance information-sharing and data-collection capacity as a way of promoting cooperation to combat the trafficking problem;

22. *Urges* Governments to strengthen national programmes to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and girls through increased bilateral, regional and internatio..al cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices, and invites Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to undertake collaborative and joint research and studies on trafficking in women and girls that can serve as a basis for policy formulation or change;

23. *Invites* Governments, with the support of the United Nations as required, and other intergovernmental organizations, taking into account best practices, to formulate training manuals for law enforcement and medical personnel and judicial officers, with a view to sensitizing them to the special needs of women and girl victims;

24. *Urges* Governments to provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons, including the sexual exploitation of women and

girls, which should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of victims, including protecting the victims from traffickers, to ensure that the training includes human rights and child- and gender-sensitive perspectives, and to encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society;

25. *Invites* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[12] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[13] and the International Covenants on Human Rights[15] to include information and statistics on trafficking in women and girls as part of their national reports to their respective committees and to work towards developing a common methodology and statistics to obtain comparable data;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile, as reference and guidance, successful interventions and strategies in addressing the various dimensions of the particular problem of trafficking in women and children, in particular girls, based on reports, research and other materials from within the United Nations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as from outside the United Nations, and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session.

[15] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

28. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions.[1]

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/59/38).